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EXAMINER	
OSBERG, THUY THANH	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2179	

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
3 MONTHS	04/19/2007	PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	**Application No.** 10/686,008	**Applicant(s)** WEDDELING ET AL.	
	Examiner Thuy Osberg	**Art Unit** 2179	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE *3* MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *20 March 2007*.
2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.
3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are pending in the application.
  4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6)☒ Claim(s) *1-20* is/are rejected.
7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.
  Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
  Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
  a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:
    1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
    2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
    3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
  * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☐ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
  Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☒ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
  Paper No(s)/Mail Date. *03/27/2007* .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. This communication is responsive to amendment filed 03/20/2007 to the original application filed 10/15/2003. **This action is made final.**

   A. Claims 1-20 are pending in the application.

   B. Claim 18 was amended.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

2. **The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:**

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

3. **Claims 1-7, 8-10, 14-15 and 18-19 rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Smith (US Patent 5,963,952).**

> *The Examiner has pointed out particular references contained in the prior arts of record in the body of this action for the convenience of the Applicant. Although the specified citations are representation of the teachings in the art and are applied to the specific limitations within the individual claim, other passages and figures may apply as well. The Applicant should consider the entire prior art as applicable as to the limitations of the claims. It is respectfully requested from the Applicant, in preparing the response, to consider fully the entire references as potentially teaching all or part of the claimed invention, as well as the context of the passage as taught by the prior arts or disclosed by the Examiner.*

As claim 1, Smith teaches the method of converting a computer user interface panel between different panel types (abstract, lines 7-14; col. 2, lines 55-61, lines 65-67; col. 3, lines 1-5), the method comprising:

activating an automated process that reads field attributes in a first configuration table that can be used to display a first panel in a computer system (fig. 2, label 12,16, 20, 22, 26, 31, 32, 34; fig. 3, label 40; col. 4, lines 22-29 and 40-53; col. 5, lines 4-12, line 53-64), the first panel comprising a plurality of fields and belonging to a first type of panels in which a configuration table associated with a panel of the first type is tied to logic that specifies how the panel of the first type interacts with a backend of the computer system (fig. 5A, label 91; col. 6, lines 24-37; col. 9, lines 8-11, lines 26-30);

and creating entries in a second configuration table that can be used to display a second panel in the computer system (col. 2, lines 58-61; col. 6, lines 54-63), the second panel comprising at least some of the plurality of fields and belonging to a second type of panels in which a panel of the second type is formed of configuration table entries (fig. 5B, label 110; col. 6, lines 54-63) and is independent of the backend (fig. 5B, label 132; col. 2, lines 63-67 and col. 3, lines 1-5; col. 7, lines 1-4; fig. 8A, label 300, 302, 304, 306, 308 and 310), second panel has its own configuration table, which is separated from the first configuration table. Any changes to the first or second configuration tables will not affect each others configuration;

wherein the automated process (col. 4, lines 23-29) converts the field attributes to be compatible with the second type of panels and stores them in the second configuration table for use in displaying the second panel (col. 2, lines 55-61 and col. 3, lines 6-14; col. 7, lines 31-39; col. 8, lines 30-32; fig. 8A, labels 300, 302, 304, 306, 308 and 310; fig. 12, label 444, 446, 448, 450 and 454), the CGI Scripting will access the information from HTML file and display in the second panel automatically (col. 4, lines 20-28; col. 7, lines 31-40).

As claim 14, Smith teaches a computer system for converting a user interface panel between different panel types (col. 2, lines 62-67 and col. 3, lines1-5), the system comprising:

a first configuration table that can be used to display a first panel (fig. 2, label 12,16, 20, 22, 26, 31, 32, 34; col. 4, lines 22-24 and 40-53) comprising a plurality of fields and belonging to a first type of panels in which a configuration table associated with a panel of the first type is tied to logic that specifies how the panel of the first type interacts with a backend of the computer system, a plurality of field attributes being associated with the plurality of fields (fig. 5A, label 91; col. 6, lines 24-37);

a second configuration table that can be used to display a second panel (col. 2, lines 58-61) comprising at least some of the plurality of fields and belonging to a second type of panels in which a panel of the second type is formed of configuration table entries (fig. 5B, label 110; col. 6, lines 54-63) and is independent of the backend (col. 2, lines 63-67 and col. 3, lines 1-5; fig. 8A, label 302, 304, 306, 308 and 310), second panel has its own configuration table, which is separated from the first configuration table. Any changes to the first or second configuration tables will not affect each others configuration;

and a conversion module that converts at least some of the field attributes to be compatible with the second type of panels and stores them in the second configuration table for use in displaying the second panel (col. 2, lines 55-61 and col. 3, lines 6-14; (col. 4, lines 23-29); fig. 8A, label 302, 304, 306, 308 and 310; fig. 12, label 444, 446, 448, 450 and 454), the CGI Scripting will access the information from HTML file and display in the second panel automatically.

As claim 18, Smith teaches a computer program product tangibly embodied in a computer-readable storage device, the computer program product containing executable instructions that when executed cause a processor to perform operations comprising (col. 4, lines 23-29):

activate an automated process that reads field attributes in a first configuration table that can be used to display a first panel in a computer system (fig. 2, label 12,16, 20, 22, 26, 31, 32, 34; col. 4, lines 22-24 and 40-53), the first panel comprising a plurality of fields and belonging to a first type of panels in which a configuration table associated with a panel of the first type is tied to logic that specifies how the panel of the first type interacts with a backend of the computer system (fig. 5A, label 91; col. 6, lines 24-37);

and create entries in a second configuration table that can be used to display a second panel in the computer system (col. 2, lines 58-61), the second panel comprising at least some of the plurality of fields and belonging to a second type of panels in which a panel of the second type is formed of configuration table entries (fig. 5B, label 110; col. 6, lines 54-63) and is independent of the backend (col. 2, lines 63-67 and col. 3, lines 1-5; fig. 8A, label 302, 304, 306, 308 and 310), second panel has its own configuration table, which is separated from the first configuration table. Any changes to the first or second configuration tables will not affect each others configuration.

wherein the automated process converts (col. 4, lines 23-29) the field attributes to be compatible with the second type of panels and stores them in the second configuration table for use in displaying the second panel (col. 2, lines 55-61 and col. 3, lines 6-14; fig. 8A, label 302, 304, 306, 308 and 310; fig. 12, label 444, 446, 448, 450 and 454) the CGI Scripting will access the information from HTML file and display in the second panel automatically.

As claim 2, Smith further teaches associating the field attributes with fields of the second panel (col. 9, lines 40-45).

As claim 3, Smith further teaches the field attributes that are read in the first configuration table are those field attributes of the first panel that are relevant for converting the first panel to the second panel (col. 10, lines 7-24).

As claim 4, Smith further teaches plurality of fields comprises first and second template fields to be displayed next to each other on a common row in the first panel, wherein converting attributes associated with the first and second template fields comprises determining whether the second template field is an input field (fig. 7E, label 170 and fig. 11, label 430).

As claim 5, Smith further teaches the second template field is not an input field, further comprising converting the attributes associated with the first and second template fields so that the first and second template fields will be displayed on a common row of the second panel (fig. 8B, label 308 and fig. 12, label 450).

As claim 6, Smith further teaches the panels of the second type comprise columns in which the fields are arranged (fig. 8A, labels 301-306 and fig. 8B, labels 307-314), and wherein the plurality of fields comprises first and second fields to be displayed next to each other on a common row in the first panel (fig. 7E, label 162-168 and fig. 11, label 424-428), wherein converting attributes associated with the first and second fields comprises determining whether the first and second fields are input fields (col. 8, lines 66-67, col. 9, lines 1-7, col. 10, lines 7-24).

As claim 7, Smith further teaches converting the attributes associated with the first and second fields so that the first and second fields will be displayed on a common row and in a common column of the second panel (fig. 8A, label 302-306 and fig. 8B, label 308; col. 4, lines 24-28) to use HTML scripting language to arrange the </td><td>(column) and </tr><tr>(row) in a form to enhance the display as desired so that the first and second input field will be display on a common row and in a common column.

As claim 8, Smith further teaches the panels of the second type comprise columns in which the fields are arranged (fig. 8A, labels 301-306 and fig. 8B, labels 307-314) and wherein each of the plurality of fields has a length specified as a number of characters (fig. 8A, labels 302-306 and fig. 8B, labels 308-314), wherein converting the field attributes comprises assigning a specific width of at least one column to each of the fields based on its specified length (col. 8, lines 66-67, col. 9, lines 1-7).

As claim 9, Smith further teaches the first panel comprises a plurality of binary controls that can be individually selected by a user, and wherein panels of the first type having such binary controls comprise a Boolean variable for each of the binary controls (fig. 10, label 404; col. 11, lines 66-67 and col. 12, line 1), wherein attributes associated with the binary controls are converted so that one of the fields of the second panel represents the binary controls (fig. 12, label 442; col. 12, lines 44-45).

As claim 10, Smith further teaches receiving and executing a user input for editing the second panel (col. 6, lines 29-30; col. 8, lines 66-67 and col. 9, lines 1-2) utilizing the same logic for receiving and executing a user input for entering data for the first panel and to apply the same concept for the second panel, since the second panel is described as having editable attributes and able to execute a user input for example with the submit button.

As claim 12, Smith teaches the input changes a location of one of the fields of the second panel (fig. 11, label 422 and fig. 12, label 442; col. 1, lines 19-26 and col. 2, lines 55-60) using Java Script to extend the functionality beyond the limits of Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) and to utilize the same logic to change the location of the field in the first panel to the second panel, and reviewed by the user (col. 6, lines 64-67) the change in location of the field of the second panel is obvious to the user.

As claim 15, Smith further teaches the conversion module is capable of receiving and executing a command for editing the second panel (col. 6, lines 29-30; col. 8, lines 66-67 and col. 9, lines 1-2; col. 9. lines 37-40) utilizing the same logic for receiving and executing a user input for entering data for the first panel and to apply the concept to the second panel, since the second panel is described as having editable attributes and able to execute a user input for example with the submit button.

As claim 19, Smith further teaches comprising instructions that when executed cause the processor to perform operations comprising: receive and execute a command for editing the second panel (col. 6, lines 29-30; col. 8, lines 66-67 and col. 9, lines 1-2; col. 9. lines 37-40) utilizing the same logic for receiving and executing a user input for entering data for the first panel and to apply the concept to the second panel, since the second panel is described as having editable attributes and able to execute a user input for example with the submit button.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

4 **The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:**

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

5 **Claim 13 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smith in view of Dipaolo et at. (US Patent 5,367,619), hereinafter "Dipaolo"**

As claim 13, Smith does not teach the input changes an attribute of one of the fields of the second panel.

However, Dipaolo teaches the input changes an attribute of one of the fields of the second panel (fig. 2; col. 5, lines 26-33).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Smith by the input changes an attribute of one of the fields of the second panel as taught by Dipaolo In order to ensure the information is synchronized between the first panel (window) and second panel (window), to maintain consistencies between the data entered in either panel, providing a more productive and consistent windows environment (col. 4, lines 33-36).

6 **Claims 11, 16, 17 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Smith in view of Pennell et at. (US Patent 6,910,179), hereinafter "Pennell"**

As claim 11, Smith does not teach the input is received and executed in a drag-and-drop environment.

However, Pennell teaches the input is received and executed in a drag-and-drop environment (fig. 4, label 101 and 402; col. 3, lines 37-47 and fig. 6, label 602; col. 4, lines 3-8). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Smith by the input is received and executed in a drag-and-drop environment as taught by Pennell in order to utilize a secondary panel (window) with a portion or all of the attributes of the first panel (window) with drag and drop as an editing method to provide an alternate way transfer information or data between two windows, providing a more productive and user controlled working environment.

As claim 16, Smith does not teach the conversion module provides a drag-and-drop environment for receiving and executing the command.

However, Pennell teaches wherein the conversion module provides a drag-and-drop environment for receiving and executing the command (fig. 4, label 101 and 402; col. 3, lines 37-47 and fig. 6, label 602; col. 4, lines 3-8). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Smith by the conversion module provides a drag-and-drop environment for receiving and executing the command as taught by Pennell in order to utilize a secondary panel (window) with a portion or all of the attributes from the first panel (Window) provided by a conversion module in connection with drag and drop as an editing method to provide an alternate way to transfer information between two panels or windows, providing a more productive and user controlled working environment.

As claim 17, Smith does not teach a drag-and-drop environment displayable on a screen by which a user can edit the second panel.

However, Pennell teaches a drag-and-drop environment displayable on a screen by which a user can edit the second panel (fig. 4, label 101 and 402; col. 3, lines 37-47 and fig. 6, label 602; col. 4, lines 3-8).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Smith by a drag-and-drop environment displayable on a screen by which a user can edit the second panel as taught by Pennell in order to utilize a secondary panel (window) with a portion or all of the attributes of the first panel (window) with drag and drop as an editing method to provide an alternate way to transfer information between two windows, providing a more productive and user controlled working environment.

As claim 20, Smith does not teach instructions that when executed cause the processor to perform operations comprising: present a drag-and-drop environment where a user can edit the second panel.

However, Pennell teaches instructions that when executed cause the processor to perform operations comprising: present a drag-and-drop environment where a user can edit the second panel (fig. 4, label 101 and 402; col. 3, lines 37-47 and fig. 6, label 602; col. 4, lines 3-8).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify Smith by instructions that when executed cause the processor to perform operations comprising: present a drag-and-drop environment where a user can edit the second panel as taught by Pennell in order to utilize a secondary panel (window) with a portion or all of the attributes of the first panel (window) with drag and drop as an editing method to provide an alternate way to transfer information between two windows, providing a more productive and user controlled working environment.

Response to Arguments

7 **Applicant's arguments filed 03/20/2007 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Therefore, rejected to claims 1-20 is maintained.**

a. ***Applicant submits as to claim 1****, that there is no disclosure in any sections of Smith that 'in which a configuration table associated with a panel of the first type is tied to logic that specifies how the panel of the first type interacts with a backend of the computer system".*

In response, Examiner *is not persuaded and not only respectfully submits that Smith specifically discloses (fig. 5A, label 91; col. 6, lines 24-37; col. 9, lines 8-11, lines 26-30) that the load state 91 is initiated by the WEB server to presents a first panel. therefore the WEB server is the backend of the computer system.*

b. ***Applicant submits as to claim 1****, that there is no disclosure in any sections of Smith that "in which a panel of the second type is formed of configuration table entries and is independent of the backend".*

In response, Examiner *is not persuaded and not only respectfully submits that Smith specifically discloses "in which a panel of the second type is formed of configuration table entries (fig. 5B, label 110; col. 6, lines 54-63) and is independent of the backend (fig. 5B, label 132; col. 2, lines 63-67 and col. 3, lines 1-5; col. 7, lines 1-4; fig. 8A, label 300, 302, 304, 306, 308 and 310)" that the data from the second panel is locally filed on a hard disk in the client computer to show a independ of the backend.*

c. ***Applicant submits as to claim 1****, that there is no disclosure in any sections of Smith that "converts the field attributes to be compatible with the second type of panels and stores them in the second configuration table for use in displaying the second panel".*

***In response, Examiner** is not persuaded and not only respectfully submits that Smith specifically discloses" converts the field attributes to be compatible with the second type of panels and stores them in the second configuration table for use in displaying the second panel (col. 2, lines 55-61 and col. 3, lines 6-14; col. 7, lines 31-39; col. 8, lines 30-32; fig. 8A, labels 300, 302, 304, 306, 308 and 310; fig. 12, label 444, 446, 448, 450 and 454)" that the HTML (data file), which stores the attributes for the second and first panel, has the ability and function to modify and edit the attributes that well known in the art.*

d. ***Applicant disagrees** that the "activating" step of claim 1 is not taught by Smith.*

***In response, Examiner** is not persuaded and respectfully submits that specifically discloses (fig. 2, label 12,16, 20, 22, 26, 31, 32, 34; fig. 3, label 40; col. 4, lines 22-29 and 40-53; col. 5, lines 4-12, line 53-64) that the "activating" step is done by the user at the state 74 and 76 for the code generation state for the first panel.*

e. ***Applicant disagrees** that the Smiths teaching "discuss any conversion or compatibility issues".*

***In response, Examiner** is not persuaded and respectfully submits that Smith clearly teaches (col. 2, lines 55-61 and col. 3, lines 6-14; fig. 8A, label 302, 304, 306, 308 and 310; fig. 12, label 444, 446, 448, 450 and 454) that by capturing data and generating initial values for a document explicitly shows the conversions or compatibility.*

Conclusion

8. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a). A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any

extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

9. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Thuy Osberg whose telephone number is 571-270-1258. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (8:30AM-5:00PM).

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Weilun Lo can be reached on 571-272-4847. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

TTO

BA HUYNH
PRIMARY EXAMINER